

Drug Overdose Deaths in Missouri...



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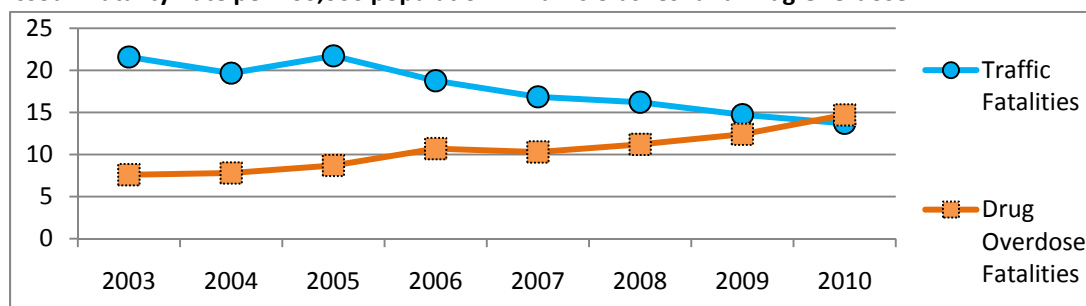
Behavioral Health



Epidemiology Workgroup

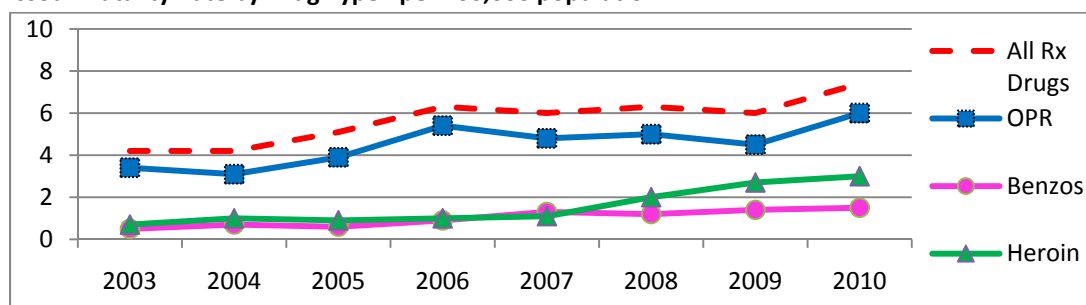
- ⊕ Drug overdoses are defined in this brief as deaths that are either unintentional or of undetermined intent. Intentional deaths, such as suicide or homicide are not included here. Alcohol overdoses are also not included.
- ⊕ Drug overdose was the leading cause of injury death in 2010.¹ That year, approximately 38,000 drug overdose deaths occurred in the United States. This translates to about one death every 14 minutes.
- ⊕ In Missouri, drug overdose rates have been on the rise. In 2010, deaths attributed to drug overdoses were higher than deaths due to traffic crashes.

Missouri Fatality Rate per 100,000 population – Traffic Crashes² and Drug Overdose³



- ⊕ Missouri data shows an increase in overdose deaths over time for all prescription (Rx) drugs. This is primarily driven by the increase in deaths attributed to opioid pain reliever (OPR) overdoses. Benzodiazepines and heroin overdose deaths are also increasing while cocaine overdose deaths (not shown here) remain relatively steady (1.2 in 2003, 1.1 in 2010).

Missouri Fatality Rate by Drug Type - per 100,000 population⁴



¹ <http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalsafety/overdose/facts.html>

² <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Trends/TrendsGeneral.aspx>

³ <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html> ICD10 codes used - X40-X44 and Y10-Y14

⁴ <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> ICD10 codes used - prescription drugs (T36-T39, T40.2-T40.4, T41-T43.5, and T43.8-T50.8), prescription OPR (T40.2-T40.4), benzodiazepines (T42.4), heroin (T40.1), and cocaine (T40.5).